THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Hindoo Patriot Newspaper and Press have this day appointed Babu Radhacharan Pal, son of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur C. I. E., of No. 108 Baranossy Ghose's Street, Manager of the Hindoo Patriot Press, and authorised him to sign all bills and to grant receipts under his signature as Manager for all sums remitted to him. Muffussil subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions to him.

With the consent and by desire of the Trustees.

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.
Cha[illegible] of the Trustees.

Calcutta, September 20th, 1884.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

IT IS GRATIFYING to see in the Resolution of Government on the administration report of the Dacca Division, that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has very favourably noticed the administration of Mr. R. C. Dutt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Backerjunj. Such praise emanating from the head of the local Government on a native Civilian speaks volumes at a time when their fitness to properly manage the affairs of a district has been repeatedly called in question by the authorities. It is Mr. Dutt who has been for the first time allowed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of a district for the term of a whole year as an experimental measure, and the experiment has been in the opinion, of the head of the Government eminently successful. The public at large, always excepting Atkins and Co. and their organ the *Englishman*, needed no such experiment to prove the administrative ability and the capacity of natives for successfully handling the complex machinery of district affairs. Mr. R. C. Dutt is deserving of much credit for the satisfactory manner in which he is discharging the duties of an importa..t and troublesome district.

ONE of the election cries raised in America, in connection with the race for the Presidency, is against "British fashion" whiskers. General Butler appears to have written to a New York paper, denouncing all wearers of whiskers that are "cut even." He regards it as a sign of great danger to the Republic that "already the British party in this country are cutting their whiskers even, so as to appear as un-American as possible." Such distinctions are the off-spring of bigotry and the race antipathies which prevail everywhere. When the Mahomedans came to Bengal they found that the Hindus used the plantain leaf as a dish with the glazy side uppermost, and, unwilling to follow Hindu custom, used the mealy side though it was not so convenient. But for all that a General Butler notwithstanding, a Yankee mem-Saheb will not renounce the Worths of Paris, and no impecunious lordling from England need despair of finding a Vanderbilt miss for his mate.

A GRAVE and reverend father of the Anglican Church in Melbourne, who, about six months ago, was presented by his admirers with a heavy purse of sovereigns to commemorate his 75th birthday, is about to be married. We read that "he looked wonderfully youthful both in appearance and manner, and, if we may judge from the coming event, in his feelings also. The young lady, who is nearly eighteen, has not been selected from his own class; but happily, love levels all ranks, and therefore we may hope that the daughter of a Carlton shoe-maker will make the reverend doctor happy. The courtship took place while the lady was being prepared for confirmation, and the nuptials are to take place at once. The Bishop is terribly vexed at the affair."

IT IS STATED by an American contemporary that the stock of silver in the treasury at Washington has increased to such an extent that the officials of the department have been compelled to seek fresh storage for it. "6,000 tons of idle silver coin and bullions are piled away there, and this enormous horde is being steadily augmented at the rate of 800 tons a year." Now, a ton of silver yields, by minting, a lakh of rupees, so the stock or stack of raw silver at Washington would be worth Rs. 60,00,00,000, or 60 crores, or nearly 50 millions sterling. Can this be true! If so, woe betide Exchange when the door of the treasury opens.

A WELL-KNOWN democratic journal, the Indianopolis *Sentinel*, observes that according to the last census there [illegible] the United States 1,871,217 male citizens above the age of 21 who could not write. Of these 862,915 were whites, and 1,008,302 coloured. It is estimated that of the coloured voters the Democratic party secures about one-tenth, or, in round numbers, say 101,000, while the Republicans manage to secure the remainder, something more than 900,000. Of the illiterate whites, 476,196 are credited to the Democratic party and 386,779 to the Republican party. Assuming these figures therefore as correct, the case stands thus—total number of illiterate Republicans, 1,294,182; total number of illiterate Democrats, 577,026; excess of illiterate Republicans, 717,156. This is the result of forced state education in America. In India the total of illiterate grown [illegible] is considerably less, and yet there is scarcely one in ten Europeans who would not denounce us for being illiterate. We have somewhere noticed that the number of cross marks in marriage registers among English spinisters is over 30 per cent. We make a present of this fact to our friend of the *Indian Spectator*.

ANENT the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of Madras relating to the subject of the location of the heads of departments at Ootacamund the *Madras Mail* writes: "The Government has been very careful to keep its own counsel regarding the purport of the communication it has received from the Secretary of State on the subject of the location of the heads of departments at Ootacamund, and the public will probably not obtain any exact information on the subject until the re-assembling of Parliament, when Mr. Cowen, or some other member, will probably interrogate the Under-Secretary of State on the subject. It is believed in Madras that the present Governor will be allowed some latitude in regard to the period of his own stay at the Hill, but that heads of departments will be required to spend the greater part of the year in the plains. The permanent location of Army Head-quarters at Ootacamund will, it is expected, be disallowed."

TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

AT AN inn in Sweden the following inscription in English was found written on the wall:—"You will find at Tribathe excellent bread, meat, and wine—provided you bring them.' There are many places in Bengal where such an inscription would be most truthful.

IT IS said that Captain Rawlinson has discovered Nebuchadnezzar's celebrated golden mask while prosecuting the discoveries begun by Lavard and Botta at Nineveh and Babylon. The body discovered was found in a perfect state of preservation and the face covered by the mask is described as handsome, the forehead high, and the features marked and regular.

PEOPLE DAILY suffer from mosquito bites, but they have never taken the trouble to ascertain the nature of the implements used by the insect in tormenting them. An authority, with a view to explaining the nature of the cruelty practised by the tiny animal upon human beings, tells us that its "bill" consists of 5 distinct surgical instruments *viz.*, a lance, two neat saws, a suction-pump, and a small Corliss Engine. The insect begins operation by pushing the lance into the flesh, then, to widen the hole, inserts the two saws, which are placed back to back, and works them, next introduces the pump, by means of which the blood of the victim is syphoned up to the reservoirs, carried behind, and, finally, to finish his cruelty, he drops a quantity of poison into the wound to keep it irritated.

THE GERMANS are about to rehabilitate their Universities by casting off the reproach which hitherto was attached to them of selling their Diplomas. The members of the different Universities have decided no longer to submit to such a reproach. It has lately been decided at a meeting of their representatives, that on no absent candidate should any doctor's degree be conferred either in law or medicine, in philosophy or divinity. The inaugural dissertation is to be dispensed with. Had this rule prevailed in Ireland at the close of the last century, the great English lexicographer would not have been known to the world as Dr. Johnson. It was not many years ago that the Calcutta University sent its degree of LL.D., to Professor Monier Williams then in England. We are nevertheless glad of the move. In arts the world is all for electroplate, German silver, nickel plate aluminium, pinchbeck, and the like, but in the world of letters the less we have of pinchbeck the better. Would there could be a check to courtesy or self-assumed doctorships. We once created a rumpus because we refused a B. M a doctor.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has confirred upon the British Ambassador in Russia, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, the Order of the Red Eagle. What means this decoration?

FOREIGN newspaper correspondents or contributors who prove troublesome to the German Government are being quietly expelled from Berlin on the simple plea of causing unwelcome revelations, two such persons having already fallen victims to the Draconic decrees of the Berlin police. Such are the ways of despotism.

EUROPEAN LADIES have been a good deal bothered during the last year or two by dress reform, in the shape of a new crinolette. An ingenious lady has turned the garment to a most practical account. On landing at Liverpool the other day, a lady's "dress-improver" seems to have attracted attention at the Custom House, and it proved on examination to contain no less than six pounds of smuggled tobacco. It is to be hoped, however, remarks a home paper, that the Custom House authorities will not feel it necessary after this to investigate every case of undue protrusion of the skirt in search of illicit eau-de-cologne, or a new horror will be added to the Channel passage. In the days of hoops, Excise officers often punctured bladders of raw spirit on ladies apparently in an interesting condition. Cushions of carriages were then stuffed with Brussels lace.

A MYSTERIOUS epidemic has lately appeared, and is said to be becoming prevalent in Sydney, but the Doctors have not as yet been able to agree upon its diagnosis. Six deaths have occurred from it, the symptoms attending which were frequent shivering fits, vomitting, and the flesh turning black. Which is it, the disease or the description that is new? Have the Sydney exhibitors carried the cholera in their train?

WEDNESDAY 22ND OCTOBER.

THE DEATH of a fortieth cousin has thrown the Court of Great Britain into mourning. The Duke of Brunswick, a Guelph, is dead. The Duke was born in 1806 and was the second son of the Duke William Frederick. It was this princes elder brother who sought refuge at the Court of our William IV. of Great Britain and had to abdicate his duchy in favour of the younger brother at the demand of the German Diet in 1831.

A GREEK merchant who has lately arrived at Cairo alleges that he was present at the defeat and massacre of General Hicks' army. He states that Mons. Ploetz was the only European who made his escape. Halim's force, after following general Hicks' army closely for some days under the pretence of friendship, at last attacked them from an ambush which they had formed in a valley from which egress was very difficult. The fight lasted altogether for 36 hours, and finally the Egyptians, being almost starved and fainting from thirst, were simply massacred. Nothing reliable in this.

NOVEL READERS of cosmopolitan tastes will, the *Academy* says, shortly have an opportunity of studying the work of a contemporary Indian novelist. The "Bisha Briksha," by Mr. Chattarjee, a native of Bengal, has been translated into English, and will be published early next month by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin under the title of "The Poison Tree." Mr. Edwin Arnold, who furnishes an introduction, thinks that in Chatterjee Bengal has produced a writer of true genius, and speaks highly of his vivid narrative, his skill in

delineating character, and his striking and faithful Pictures of Hindu life.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, a Cabul news-letter states that a durbar was recently held by the Ameer, in which reference was made to the Central Asian question. Several rich and influential men were present; and Abdul Rahman brought forward a demand for a special contribution to the revenue, in the shape of a benevolence (*zukul*) of two per cent. on their annual income. The money, His Highness said, was specially needed for the defence of the country, both against the Russians and the English; for both of these Powers contemplated the annexation of his dominions. Those present accordingly agreed to pay the benevolence. The Ameer then went on to question them, says our news-letter, as to their willingness to fight for their country; and they are represented as replying that their courage was exhausted by the Ameer's continued oppression. Nevertheless, if the Ameer would solemnly promise to act justly in future, they on their part would support him, as they supported the Ameer Shere Ali. Our contemporary, however, doubts the concluding portion of the letter. We care not to pin our faith on any part of it except the "benevolence." Autocrats sweeten the pill by calling it "benevolence,"—"conveyance" Mr. Pistol would have called it? Our Government would have called it a "cess" or an attempt to restore the raiyat to his Pre-permanent Settlement status.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Nepaul army, General Dhir shum-shere, died on Thursday last. Minister Ranadweep Sing has lost a friend and counsellor in him. It was the deceased nobleman who two years ago discovered and suppressed the movement set on foot in favour of the sons of Jung Bahadur. As the moving spirit of the Nepaulese Government has been removed, it is believed, the Court of Khatmoond will now be a *rialto* of intrigue.

A VOLCANIC tree is the latest discovery of the day. In the Japanese province of Yechigo is a village which goes by the name of Ona, where stands a fine strong tree, sixty feet high, and 10 feet in diameter which emits daily a misty smoke from its top from early afternoon till dewy eve. It is a relief to know that the evil is limited to a short time only. In India we know of some offices which emit "misty smoke" all day and night.

THE "Father" of the House of Lords, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, has just completed his 80th year, having been born in Straton Street, Piccadilly, Aug. 25, 1804. He succeeded his father, as third Earl, on July 4,1828, so that he has been a member of the House of Lords for upwards of 58 years, being therefore, though not the oldest living peer, justly entitled to the appellation of "Father" of the Upper House, as having sat longer in that body than any other nobleman.

THURSDAY 23RD OCTOBER.

A CURIOUS case which has just been decided in Cashmere is referred to by the Srinagar correspondent of a contemporary. A Frenchman was charged by a British officer with intentionally insulting him with a view to provoking a breach of the peace. The insult arose on the occasion of the officer in question arriving at Srinagar from a short trip when the first person he wanted to see was the Baboo whose duty it is to attened to visitors, to find a house for them, and such like matters. Happening, as he was riding in to see the Baboo talking to the French gentleman, in the latter's compound, he called out, "Baboo, can I see you for a minute?" The Baboo at once joined the officer and began to converse with him. There-upon after a minute the French gentleman came out of his compound to the high way where the officer and the Baboo were, and asked the latter to return when he had done talking to the gentleman. He then turned to the officer and said, "you have been rude to me." The officer assured him that by calling the Baboo he had no intention of being rude. This reply appears to have aggravated the Frenchman, who then called the officer an English cad, "You are like a coolie, you are rude," and continued to repeat these words. Thereupon the officer rode away, and shortly after laid the complaint as above stated. The case was heared partly in English and partly in Urdu, though the Judge is well acquainted with the English language. The evidence left no doubt of the the insulting language used. The Judge, in summing up, pointed out that the language used by the French gentleman was entirely uncalled for, even if he supposed that the officer had not been so polite as he might have been. He therefore fined the French gentleman Rs. 50, which was paid.

WE TAKE the following from the *Pioneer*. The Punjab Government has taken up the question of limiting the tenure of Secretariat appointments in the province, at any rate as far as the juniors are concerned, and has issued a Resolution setting forth the conditions upon which the Under-Secretaryships to Government in certain Departments, and the Senior and Junior Secretaryships to the Financial Commissioner, are to be held in the future. It has been represented, says the Resolution, "that officers long employed in the Secretariat may lose touch of the people; that it is desirable to give a considerable number of officers an opportunity of acquainting themselves with Secretariat duties; that as often as possible the full pay should be given for Secretariat work done, and that the strain of the work is so great that officers cannot be expected to stand it without detriment to health for any very prolonged period." In future, the tenure of certain specified appointments will therefore be limited to a period ordinarily of four years, to be extended only under special circumstances, if it be considered advisable for the convenience or interest of the administration. We highly commend the arrangements of the Punjab Government and ask if the same could not have been done for Bengal.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a contemporary says:—"Yesterday, 20th October when on a visit to the Taj, I noticed that many of the decorative mosaics had been extracted from the walls, especially in the corridors, where such wanton work can be perpetrated with comparative safety from detection. If these acts of vandalism are of recent date, the sooner they are taken notice of by the authorities the better; if of long standing, it is time they bestirred themselves about repairing the mischief."

THE ENGLISHMAN seems to be very angry with the Chief Commissioner of Assam for having said in his reply to a letter of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association with reference to the Francis' case that "there is nothing to support the position that the Surgeon's (Dr. Conceicao's) conclusion was in correct," He, by the way as our readers remember full well, deposed to the effect that the unfortunate woman had her kidneys congested. The Chief Commissioner is also blamed for his supposed immobility in bestirring himself about the matter. The Assam Chief Commissionership is far removed from the ken of the Bengal Government and we hope the heat of our contemporary's temper will be cooled in the bracing breeze of the rivers and woods over which it will pass.

THE *Soliel* publishes an alarmist article signed by Mr. Herve, the well-known Orleanist politician. He professes to know that the relations between England and France are in a state of tension so dangerous that a rupture may be feared. The consequences would be a naval war. He hopes the disaster will be averted.

IT DESERVES to be placed on record that the University of London have, for the first time, conferred the high degree of D Sc. upon a lady. Mrs. Sophia Bryant, by whom this honour has been achieved, is the daughter of the Rev Dr. Willock, late rector of Cleenish, Enniskillen, and fellow of Trinity College Dublin. Mrs. Bryant has for some time held the position of mathematical mistress at the North London Collegiate School for Girls.

FRIDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

YANKEE inventiveness will rise equal to every emergency. Seeing that cholera is spreading in Europe, and "guessing" it may cross over to America, a Company has been started to prepare coffins on a large scale and styles itself: "The New York and Brooklyn Coffin Company." Come now the cholera, come any scourge, the Yankees are prepared to meet it, and possibly by spreading the panic, the new Company may bring about the consummation they devoutly wish for.

THERE is a grand opening for French or German colonial extension in the neighbourhood of Iceland. A new island has suddenly appeared out of the sea; and it has no owner yet, so an interesting race might take place between a French and a German war vessel, each with an assortment of flags to decorate the island with, and to supply the place of those which their rivals would tear down. The new island has special advantages for this process. There are no natives to steal the flags for conversion into parti-coloured pants; and as the island will probably disappear again in a month or so, any international complication of flagpoles that might have arisen would disappear with it.

THE ENGLISHMAN understands that several European and Eurasian gentleman will appear as candidates at the forth-coming Municipal elections—the redoubtable Mr. Atkins being one—and says, "The chief hope of obtaining a proper representation of the wants of the town, not only as regards sanitary matters, but for many other purposes, is for as many Europeans as possible to be returned as members of the Coporation, for as long as the present Hindu majority exists, so long will matters be allowed to stagnate as in former years. Indeed, these Hindus are a great bother in the Municipality; they often annoy the demi-gods by raising their voice against their principle of 'all to ourselves.' We wonder at this pro-Hindu tendency of our contemporary. We are not aware that the Hindus ever stood in the way of their European *confreres* in sanitary measures or in any measure, excepting such wherein they thought their European brethern were obtruding on their privileges. For aught our Hare Street contemporary may say, we are sure our countrymen will select their own men and not be led away by any amount of persuasion to commit themselves to a suicidal policy.

REGARDING the press both native and Anglo-native, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his Resolution on the General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1883-84 observes:—"No doubt the last year was one of "exceptional excitement unfavourable to calmness, and moderation" and no one could be less desirous than Mr. Rivers Thompson of judging the native press on the evidence which such times afford. Indeed, it must be admitted that the absence of calmness and moderation was not peculiar to the native press last year, and that English journals lost much of the self-restraint and good feeling which is usually their honourable characteristic in dealing with political and social questions in India. *But English journalism in Bengal has, with insignificant exceptions recovered its proper functions of temperate criticism; while native journalism as a rule is still disfigured by a spirit of reckless hostility, a ready acceptance of ill-founded rumours, and a proneness to impute unworthy motives to Government and its officers.* Many utterances of the native press and of the Anglo-native press from which the vernacular press take their tone, were during the year such as to bring the papers containing them within the scope of the criminal law." The italics are ours. We are glad to observe the friendly tone of advice with which this part of the Resolution is written but we are sorry to find that after exonerating the Anglo-Indian Press from all ill-feeling, His Honour has passed a scathing censure on the devoted head of the Anglo-native press as being actuated by a spirit of reckless hostility and as lending a too willing ear to baseless rumours and as evincing a proneness to scandalise Government and its officials. We do not deny that some of our contemporaries sometimes show an ebulition of temper but who shows the red-rag to the bull? The Anglo-Indian Press certainly. His Honors has said that the English Press has regained its self-restraint; but may we ask His Honour has it cast off its hostile attitude towards the unfortunate natives of this country?

A MINIATURE agricultural show has been added to the attractions of the Dewallee festival at Umritsur, Mr. Nicholl, the Secretary to the Municipality having collected and exhibited a collection of agricultural implements, produce, &c., for the benefit of the many thousand visitors at present in that city. The idea seems an excellent one; and if carried out on an extended scale, in the future, should bear good fruit. There are a hundred things connected with the land he tills, such as improved ploughs, extra-provincial products and the like, which should be shown to the zemindar. Whether he takes note of or learns anything from them is a question which cannot be answered off-hand, for the agriculturists of this country, as in other countries, are a conservative and stiff-necked generation. At least, Mr. Nicholl's experiment will be well worth observing: and, if it is at all successful, of establishing as an annual institution.

SATURDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THE POPE has written to his Secretary of State, Cardinal Jacobini, saying that to meet the contingency of the cholera spreading to Rome, he has determined to open a lazaretto in the neighbourhood of the Vatican, where he could receive and visit the sick. For this object he says that, trusting to Providence and to the generosity of the Catholic world, he has set apart 40,000*l*. Should this hospital not suffice he will open another in the Lateran Palace. The *Capitale*, commenting on the fact that the Pope passes by a sorely stricken town like Naples to confer his benefits on one which does not need them, and is not likely to do so, remarks: "This action is purely political. What does the Pope care for Naples and Italy? He cares for Rome, which he has lost, and would like to recover."

WE ARE GLAD to be able to inform our readers that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has sent a despatch home recom-

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mending the raising of the limit of age of Civil Service candidates. The most interesting feature of the despatch is that not a single member of His Excellency's Council has expressed his dissent from the proposal. Our best thanks are due to His Excellency for the good turn he is trying to do the country in this matter.

THE CONTINENT of Europe is in a ferment for the improvement of its Navy and the rage seems to be for that death-dealing invention known as torpedo boats. Germany is said to have bought the secret of the mechanism of an improved torpedo which moves both horizontally and vertically for 18,000 marks (£9000) from a Captain in the Austrian Navy and is going to have 70 additional such gun-boats. England will have 77 more torpedo boats; and Russia France and Italy have ordered 100,82 and 63 respectively.

THERE HAS BEEN a change in the English cabinet. The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson having been raised to the Peerage, the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in his place with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Henry Campbell Bannerman, Secretary to the admiralty succeeds Mr. Trevelyan as Chief Secretary in Ireland.

WE HAVE to congratulate Rai Mohendra Nath Bose Bahadur, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Sealdah, on his promotion to the judgeship of the Chief Court of Small Causes at Nuddea and Jessore on the retirement of Syed Moazzim Hossain, the present incumbent. Babu Mohendra Nath is too well-known to our readers to need a formal introduction from us now.

A SELF ACTING machine gun, capable of automatically discharging itself at any speed, from one round to 600 rounds per minute, has been invented by Mr. Maxim, whose name is so intimately associated with the electric light. The motive power is supplied by the recoil of the gun, which gives force enough to load, discharge, and eject the spent cartridge. Cartridges are supplied in a canvas belt holding 333 cartridges, and all the gunner has to do is to keep up the supply of cartridges and point the weapon. To keep the gun cool, a water jacket is placed round it, and both the ammunition and the gunner are so placed as to be scarcely exposed to an enemy.

DR. NORMAN CHEVERS, speaking in the health section of the Social Science Association, severely criticised the present system of drainage in London. He maintained the possibility of effecting a reduction in the infant mortality of at least one half with an improved system of drainage. But he was no Dr. Payne and had no Mr. Rivers Thompson by his side, and so no Commission under section 28 has yet followed, nor even a deminution in the supply of dry monopole and conger ell.

IN NOTICING the conduct of Zemindars of the Presidency Division, we are glad to find, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has made special mention of our noble fellow-towsmen Moharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur and Babu Durga Charan Laha C. I. E. We sincerely congratulate them on the golden opinion they have won from the Government by their wise and good management of their respective zemindaris. It is also a matter of sincere pleasure to us to notice that His Honour has taken note of the good services of the undermentioned officers :—Among the Covenanted officers are Messrs Stevens, Paul and K. G. Gupta and among the Unconvenanted Babus Durgagati Banerje, Rai Ram Sunker Sen Bahadur, Hem Chandra Kar, and Ram Charn Bose.

A CONTEMPORARY says that the list of women and children recently requiring passage home in a troopship from Bombay included two babies, with an explanation, that although not yet come into the world, they were shortly expected to do so. Whereupon a gallant Brigade-Major sent back the list to the officer who compiled it, directing him to have the sex of the infants put in.

THERE was a cyclone in the Bay on last Thursday week. It struck the shore below Negapatam in the Madura district. The wreck of a native vessel at Negapatam is reported. The rainfall in Madras, since the 14th instant, inclusive, was 5·07 inches.

DURING the week ending 18th October there were 206 deaths in the town of which 12 were from cholera, 3 from small pox, 56 from fever and the rest from other causes.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications. 1. Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for 1883-84. 2. Appendix to Education Commission Report, Bombay, vol. I. 3. Appendix to Education Commission Report, Bombay, vol. II. 4. Journal of the National Indian Association for October 1884. 5. Gup and Gossip for October 1884. 6. The first Annual Report of the Uttarpara People's Association. 7. Carbolic Acid as a disinfectant and how to use in special cases of Infectious Diseases. 8. Pataka a weekly journal by Ganendra Lal Roy, M. A., vol. I. No. 2. 9. Samples of Tinted Boards and Envelopes. 10. A Collection of Memoirs of the six distinguished Patriots. By Amirtalal Basu.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week.

London October 22.—The Right Hon. John George Dodson has been raised to the Peerage and the Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in his place, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Henry Campbell Bannerman, Secretary to the Admiralty succeeds Mr. Trevelyan as Chief Secretary in Ireland.

20th.—IT is stated that the Nile Expedition will advance at the beginning of November. The latest accounts respecting cholera state that it has almost disappeared from Erance, and is greatly decreasing in Italy.

21st.—Arthur Orton, the Tichborne Claimant, was released from jail yesterday. The German Government has assumed the Regency of Brunswick.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1884.

THE LIMIT OF AGE FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE reader knows that the Marquis of Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, reduced the limit of age for the Indian Civil Service from 21 to 19 years. In his despatch of the 24th February 1876 he explained the reasons which had induced him to make this change. "The most cogent argument for taking this course," wrote the noble Marquis, "is that an University education cannot be ensured for the candidates by any other." He held that candidates before selection would not willingly resort to University training, but that there was nothing to hinder a residence at the University after selection. Lord Salisbury brought forward another argument to justify the reduction of the age limit for the Indian Civil Service from 21 to 19. "A lower limit of age," observed His Lordship, "is recommended by another consideration of importance. Out of the number who present themselves for competition, it is certain that four-fifths must fail because the candidates are usually more than four times as many as the vacancies; and no prudent parent, in selecting a profession for his son will leave this certainty out of consideration." That Lord Salisbury's view was an entirely mistaken one cannot for a moment be doubted. Neither of the arguments adduced by His Lordship has any legs to stand upon. This has been conclusively proved by Mr. Tupp, of the Bengal Civil Service, in a most able and thoughtful letter addressed to the *Pioneer*. Mr. Tupp strongly protests against the assumption that the system of examination for Indian Civil Service ought to be framed, and the age of candidates fixed with regard to their effect on the unsuccessful candidates. In this view all sensible and right-minded persons will concur. Mr. Tupp rightly holds that our aim should be to secure the best possible competitors for the Indian Civil Service; and he justly remarks that to sacrifice their interests in even the least degree to that of the unsuccessful ones is to sacrifice India to England. He goes on to say:—"What India wants is the best possible raw material from which to construct efficient public servants; she has no concern with the candidates who never come to India at all; and though we, as Englishmen, may sympathise with, and do all we can to help the unsuccessful competitors, yet we have no right to sacrifice Indian interests for the sake of English requirements." This is simply unanswerable. The doctrine that the limit of age for admission to the Indian Civil Service ought to be fixed with reference to the interests of the unsuccessful competitors is so preposterous that we are really astonished how a sensible man like Lord Salisbury could preach it seriously. The Indian Civil Service being the best-paid source of employment in the old world, we have a right to demand that it should be recruited from the best raw material available, without regard to any other consideration.

We have over and over again said in these columns that we do not advocate raising of the present age limit for the Indian Civil Service in the interests of Native candidates. We must strongly object to this important question being dealt with on such narrow grounds. It is, no doubt, true that the reduction of the limit of age from 21 to 19 years has practically barred the entrance of our countrymen into the covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition; but we have always abstained from discussing the question from a purely Native point of view. We have from the beginning been strongly of opinion that the matter, which is of vital importance to the interests of the people of India, should be considered on the broadest grounds of statesmanship; and Mr. Tupp now proves to demonstration that the fixing of the age at so low a limit as 19 is not in any way favourable to European candidates. The reasons which he brings forward in support of this view are so cogent that they must commend themselves to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community. Under the present system, the candidate goes up to his examination, when his mind is not matured, and success in the examination depends more upon memory and less upon the mental power of the examinees. This is a very serious evil. Lord Salisbury, in his despatch from which we have quoted above, declared in plain terms that his system would put an end to cramming. If this had been the result of His Lordship's new Regulations, we would have been the first to support them. The Indian Civil Service, we should remember, was thrown open to public competition in order to secure the best men. It was for this purpose that the system of giving appointments by favour was knocked on the head. No less an authority than Mr. Walter Wren, the famous coach, has recorded his opinion that the old regulations prevented "cramming," while the new regulations make it compulsory. "You can not," pertinently observes Mr. Wren, put five years' work into three, you cannot make boys with immature brains do young men's work without injuring their brains. If you put too many irons into the fire of a boy's mind and blow at the fire to see whether you can make and keep all those irons hot, you will very soon burn that fire away to dust and ashes." Lord Salisbury's Regulations, far from preventing cramming, have set a premium upon it. This consideration alone is sufficient to make out a good case for the abolition of the new Regulations. But Mr. Tupp points out a more serious evil than the encouragement of cramming. Under the new system the candidates reach India and begin their official duties before they are 21. It is needless to say that immature youths of 21 are not fitted for the important judicial and executive duties which they are expected to perform directly after they land. Mr. Tupp says:—"It is admitted, I believe, that, as regards health, 23 years is the best age at which to arrive in India; and there is no doubt that a man of 23 whose education is thoroughly finished, and whose habits of thought and life are thoroughly formed, is better able to resist the ill-effects of sudden isolation and semi-solitude to which the young civilian is so often exposed on his first arrival in India, than a very young man of 21 is." That the physique of the Indian Civil Service has deteriorated since the new Regulations came into force is proved by the evidence contained in the recently published Blue-book on the subject, which we noticed in these columns a few weeks ago. The medical reports on the successful competitors under Lord Salisbury's system are, as a rule, far less satisfactory than they were of the candidates of higher age.

The question being how to get the best men for the Civil Service, any system which tends to restrict the area of competition, cannot be too strongly condemned. The more limited the class of competitors, the fewer good men there are to choose from, and the fewer the competitors the lower the average of quality. Mr. Tupp points out that the fixture of the age at so low a limit as 19 has had the effect of sending all the candidates to one University and one College of that University. He continues :—"I should be the last person to deny the value of a University training, and I at once admit that it is very desirable to secure it, if you can do so without incurring a more

than compensating disadvantage; but I view with the greatest jealousy any system *which tends to restrict the area of competition*; and any one who knows the competition service knows full well that the present rules would have excluded some of our most able and successful officials, notably Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. C. W. Carpenter, Mr. Henvey, Mr. Ware-Edgar, and Mr. Baden-Powell; some of whom were University men. If you impose restrictions on the absolute freedom of the open competition you *may* gain (though I doubt whether you will) certain advantages of social position, of intercourse among the candidates while at College, and of consequent *esprit de corps* afterwards; but you will infallibly exclude, every now and then, just *the one* candidate of supreme ability whom it was more necessary to secure than twenty average candidates. A limited competition, such as that for the Indian Civil Service really is now, may provide you with a very satisfactory and capable class of officials, perfectly competent for all the ordinary duties of the service; but when you look for the men fit to be Lieutenant-Governors, Members of Council, Chief Commissioners, and Secretaries to the Government of India, you will find that the net you spread so carefully to exclude those you did not want, has much too effectually excluded those you wanted most. It is for this reason that I believe that the limits of age should be as wide as possible, and that no restrictions beyond English citizenship, good character, and fair health should be imposed." Under the present system, though the selected candidates are required to reside two years at a University, no real advantage is gained by such residence. They cannot take their degrees without great difficulty, whereas when the limit of age was 22 and 23, two-thirds of the candidates took their degrees before coming to India. Up to 1864, Oxford and Cambridge sent the largest number of candidates to the examination for the Indian Civil Service; but when the limit of age was reduced to 21, the crammers soon beat Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Tupp says that if we returned to the old rules, Englishmen and particularly English parents would rejoice, for their sons are now deprived of all chance of passing into the service which they covet. Public interests imperatively demand that we should go back to the system which existed up to 1864, and which secured for India so many men of exceptional ability. If the age of candidates for the open competition were raised to 22, graduates of the Universities would be attracted in large numbers, and when once able men are secured, there will be little difficulty in training them. Graduates will after one year's special training be more fitted to enter upon their duties in India than immature boys will after two years.

ANALYSES OF A HINDU DIETARY.

AMONG the noble institutions established by the British Government in India, the Medical Colleges occupy prominent rank in the cause of humanity and science. We may not be ashamed of our indigenous system of medicine. It is a noble monument of a noble race. It bears unquestionable testimony to the zeal, assiduity, and bold grasp of mind with which our ancestors battled with fell disease, and utilized the products of nature for the relief of suffering humanity. The scientific forethought, the unflinching moral courage, and the prudence, dexterity and success with which they used such dreadful poisons as aconite, nux vomica, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, cobra venom, and a variety of animal, vegetable and mineral substances command the highest meed of praise. Without any knowledge of scientific chemistry at a time when chemistry was unknown to mankind, our ancient physicians, devised methods of chemical manipulation for the oxidation, sublimation, and combination of minerals, which were unknown to the rest of the world, and obtained most valuable results. Their pharmacy has left us a legacy of medicaments, oils, butters, conserves and pills, which are to this day more potent and more salutary, than many of the more recent products of European medical science. The tact, talent, dexterity, and courage, with which *they handled the* knife in such delicate operations as cataract and lithotomy show that in Surgery they were by no means second to the most advanced nations of ancient times. We must nevertheless confess that their surgery is now a lost science, and their system of medicine is entirely out of date. Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, and Baconian induction have wrought an entire change in the rationale of medical researches, and we cannot rest contented with our national system. We must adopt the most recent resources of science or lag behind. The Medical Colleges not only teach us the most recent system of treating diseases, but place in our hands the key by which we can unlock the arcana of science and prepare the way for continuous advance; and the students of our colleges have in both these departments proved eminently successful. The amount of service done by them in relieving pain is immense, and reflects the highest credit on their zeal and intelligence, and on the distinguished professors who have trained them. The second department has not yet come to such perfection; but there are satisfactory indications of our having amongst us a body of scientific workers whose labours will ere long enable the Hindus to take their right place in the comity of nations. Science at the first start is not lucrative, and it is painful and arduous, and we cannot hope therefore to have as many scientists as we have of medical practitioners of the modern school. The bent of mind which leads to scientific researches is also rare, and without it nothing successful can be effected. Among hundreds of practitioners we cannot count scientists by tens. It is satisfactory, however, to know that we have some, and on this side of India we may name Dr. Mahendralala Sarkar and Rai Kanailal De as men of whom we may well be proud. Both are ardent students of science, and both have achieved success. The latter has for a long time devoted his attention to the medicinal resources of the country. His aim has been to test the value of indigenous drugs, and to bring them to the notice of professional men in Europe with a view to their being generally adopted in European Pharmacopœas. With this view he placed himself in communication with Dr. Waring when that gentleman was engaged in compiling the Pharmacopœa of India, and succeeded in getting the merits of many Indian drugs duly recognised. With a view to get them popularised he forwarded to many International Exhibitions collections of Indian drugs which were most cordially received and duly acknowledged by the presentation of medals and certificates of honor. He has also contributed collections to many national museums, and scientific associations. The latest mention of the kind we find in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania for August 11, 1884, in which is annexed the presentation by him of 111 specimens of the diets of India and a collection of Bengal Fishes (about a hundred specimens). The more these things are known the better for the development of the economic resources of the country. The scientific researches made in connection with these drugs and dietetic substances have been long and arduous. Days and weeks have been devoted to the chemical examination of each drug; failures in such cases are unavoidable, and success when complete is often represented in a few lines; it is impossible therefore to tabulate the results in such a way as to convey a fair idea of the labours undergone and the privations to which the gentleman put himself amidst arduous official and professional duty. We nevertheless hope that we shall have an opportunity some day to give the public an adequate idea of his researches. By way of sample we publish below a tabular statement which has just come to hand. It comprises the net result of a long series of many hundred analyses made to ascertain the dietetic value of the ordinary articles of native food. Such a table was long a desideratum among Indian physicians. They had hitherto to depend upon the analysis made in Europe, certainly with the best of resources but with articles which were not identical with what the natives use every day. Dr. Dey is so well known as an analytical chemist, that none need doubt the accuracy of these results he has arrived at. The arrangement of the table is rather too technical for ordinary readers, and we have not the time at command to translate it into a popular form; but such as it is we feel certain, it will be welcome to the public:

Statement shewing the Properties of Articles of a Native Dietary. By Kanny Loll Dey, Rai Bahadoor, F. C. S., F. S. SC., C. I. E.

NOTE.—English names are in SMALL CAPITAL letters; Native names in roman type; and Scientific names in *italics*.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Average percentage. Flesh-formers.*	Heat-givers.†	Mineral-matters.‡	Fatty and watery matters.§
AMYLACEOUS.				
RICE, Chal, *Oryza sativa* ...	7	78	1	14
ARROW-ROOT, Arrowroot, *Maranta arundinacea* ...	4	82	1	13
SAGO, Sagu, *Sagus lævis* ...				
WATER-CALTROP, Pani-phul, *Trapa bispinosa* ...				
POTATO, Alu, *Solanum tuberosum* ...	2	23	1	74
SACCHARINE.				
SUGAR, Chini, *Saccharum officinarum* ..	0	100	0	0
OLEAGINOUS.				
BUTTER, Ghee, *Butyrum* ...	0	100	0	0
FIBRINOUS AND ALBUMINOUS.				
WHEAT, Gam, *Triticum vulgare* ...	13	72	2	13
MAIZE, Junar, *Zea mays* ...	9	75	2	14
GREAT MILLET, Jawari, *Sorghum vulgare* ...	9	74	1	16
SPIKED MILLET Bajra, *Penicillaria spicata*	10	73	2	15
LITTLE MILLET, Kangni, *Panicum miliaceum*	12	70	1	17
OATS, Jai, *Avena sativa* ...	11	69	3	17
BARLEY, Jau, *Hordeum hexastichum* ...	11	75	2	15
FISH, Mach, *Piscis* ...	14	7	1	78
MEAT, Mangsha, *Carnis* .	22	14	1	63
CASEINOUS.				
GRAM, Chhollar Dal, *Cicer arietinum*..	19	62	3	16
PIGEON PEA, Arahar, Dal, *Cajanus indicus*	20	61	3	16
COMMON PEA, Matar Dal *Pisum sativum*	25	58	2	15
LENTILS, Musur Dal, *Ervum lens* ...	24	59	2	15
VETCH, Khesare Dal, *Lathyrus sativus*	28	56	3	13
CHOWLEE, Barbati Dal, *Dolichos sinensis*	24	59	3	14
GREEN GRAM, Mug Dal, *Phascolus mungo* ...	24	60	3	13
PHASEOL, Mash Kalaya Dal, *Phaseolus radiatus* ..	22	62	3	13
GREEN PEAS, Karie Shooti, *Pisum sativum*	7	36	2	55
MILK, Doodh, *Lactis* ...	5	8	1	86

* Flesh-formers are *nitrogenous* matters, which supply nutriment and form the tissues of the body. The nutritive or flesh-forming parts of a food are called *fibrine*, *albumen* and *casein*: they contain the four elements,—*carbon*, *hydrogen*, *nitrogen*, and *oxygen*,—in exactly the same proportions, and are found both in vegetable and animal food. Fibrine may be got either by stirring fresh-drawn blood, or from the juice of a cauliflower; albumen, or white of egg, from eggs, from cabbage-juice, or from flour; casein, or cheese, exists more abundantly in peas and beans than it does in milk itself. Both the animal and vegetable casein puts a great strain on the digestive functions to convert it into fibrine and albumen. Vegetables are the true makers of flesh.

† Heat-givers, or *carbonaceous* food, consist of starchy saccharine, and oleaginous matters, which supply fat and heat to the animal system.

‡ Mineral matters, supply the various salts which enter into the composition of the blood and tissues. These salts are iron, phosphate of lime and potash, carbonate of lime, fluoride of calcium, phosphate of magnesia, chloride of sodium and potassium, sulphates, silica, and manganese.

§ Fatty matters are only present in minute traces, the remainder being water.

THE NUDDEA STUDENTS' CASE.

WHEN that astute statesman Talleyrand, Duke of Perigord, and Prince of Diplomatists, gave instructions to the young men employed under him in state business, he never forgot to emphasize his favourite advice: "Not too much zeal, young gentlemen." It is very old fashioned advice of course. In these our days of fussy reform in all directions, and railway-imitated haste to push on and try to knock down a signalman's gate, or better still a railway station, it is not held in much honour. We have a notion, however, and it seems to us a notion of which the most ardent and liberal-minded of reformers need not be ashamed, that nothing is necessarily bad simply and solely because it is old-fashioned. When any matter is in dispute we prefer to judge of it on its merits, and without more regard to possible Registrar-General's certificates of birth than is consistent, on the one hand with the respect due to age, or on the other with the lenity one naturally accords to youth, and youthful exuberance of spirits. Judged on its own merits, Talleyrand's advice, antiquated although it may seem to some people, strikes us as worthy of consideration. We say this

with reference to its general application; and in days like the present we can hardly say it too often for the good of the common weal, and our neighbours all and sundry. We have more immediately in our mind's eye its application to the late storm in a teapot, indiscriminating official zeal raised over what it has made famous as the Nuddea Students' case, a case, which would never have been heard of but for the supererogatory ardour of Major Ramsay, Mr. Tayler, and an underling or two anxious like their superiors to demonstrate the uses of new brooms, and try their prentice hands on the manufacture of mountains out of molehills. Major Ramsay's name has a Scotch ring about it. Did he ever we wonder hear of the Scotch proverb "muckle din and mickle oo, as the deil said when he scraped the soo"? It may be rendered in the vulgar tongue: Much noise and little wool, as the devil said when he scraped the sow. Let us hope that, for their own sakes as well as for the sake of a community whose public interests it is their business to safeguard, both Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler will bear the Scotch progerb in mind next time they are tempted to ignore Talleyrand's advice about the inexpediency of importing too much zeal into the conduct of everyday affairs. Most of us find that the said everyday affairs, like our watches and clocks, fulfil the purpose for which they were intended, and "go" better, if amateur efforts at control are confined to daily or weekly winding up, as the case may be.

Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler have paid forfeit for their exuberant zeal, and an unfortunate inability to distinguish between mountains and molehills. Justice demanded the penalty enforced. Justice has paramount rights, and none of us can afford to see them disregarded. Without the fear of possible punishment before their eyes, and occasional manifestation of the fact that punishment is now and again meted out for faults, official little boys, inheriting their share of the weaknesses common to humanity cannot always be induced to learn their lessons. Wrong-headed little boys of that description may set a bad example to a whole class. It is necessary therefore to put them in the corner, send them down some places in their class; in one fashion or another admonish them to be for the future more diligent over their appointed tasks. School discipline could not be maintained without such aids to recognized authority. But, when in the interests of school society at large, a proper punishment has been inflicted, a warning example held up to possible misdemeanants in times to come, the next step to be taken is forgiveness, and as much forgetfulness as may be compatible with what always must be more paramount considerations. Regret on the part of a journal like the *Hindoo Patriot* that an example has been made in the Nuddea students' case which has involved punishment to the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police in that district would be equally foolish and unnatural. Unwillingness to forgive, and as far as individuals are concerned, to forget, would seem to us more unnatural and blameworthy. *Væ victis* is a rule of conduct which by no means commends itself to us as applicable to civilized warfare. We feel sure that it does not to our readers either. We would fain hope that, thanks to a timely exercise on the part of the Bengal Government of its disciplinary powers it may be our pleasing duty for the future to deal with the public acts of Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler only in words commendatory. In that fairhope we have taken for text Talleyrand's maxim "point de zele."

The foregoing remarks have been induced by consideration of the Bengal Government's Resolution in the Nuddea students' case. It takes the form of a letter from the Judicial Department to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division; and in the needful appointment of censure that gentleman is reprimanded for neglect of duty, even as less highly placed officials are for incompetency. Our readers may like to see for themselves the paragraph dealing with that phase of a scandal we are now taking leave of. Here it is

"Mr. Rivers Thompson is sorry to have to notice an apparent want of vigilant and effective control over your subordinate officers in this case. Had such been exercised, it is scarcely possible that their proceedings should not have come under your notice at an early stage, and been immediately stayed by you. It is the duty of officers in the high and responsible position of Commissioners of Divisions to keep a careful watch over all departments of the administration of the districts entrusted to their charge—especially over matters connected with the police—and to check, or, if necessary, bring to the notice of the Government, all executive action of an illegal or oppressive character. In the absence of such watchfulness, it must be frequently impossible for the Government to prevent the occurrence of such abuses of authority as are dealt with in this letter. In the present case Mr. Rivers Thompson was for a long time under the impression that the prosecution was a purely private one, and when he learned, on enquiry, the part taken in the proceedings by the local officials, the trial had already advanced to a stage at which his interference would have been useless and inexpedient."

In paragraphs that precede the one just quoted there is to be found a fairly comprehensive Secretariat review of the whole case. Upon the evidence and the documents that make up such record as it is based upon we have in previous issues said our say, and we have now no desire to be prolix, or to meddle with healing poultices. It suffices that the Lieutenant-Governor gives it as his opinion that beyond some confusion and uproar, induced by a failure on the part of the management of the *jattra* to provide sufficient accommodation for the public, a mismanagement resented, and student like noisily protested against by youngsters dispossessed of their seats, and dissatisfied in consequence "there is absolutely nothing disclosed in the record of the case which could constitute any kind of criminal offence." The accusation of indecent behaviour brought against some of the students he has no hesitation in rejecting as utterly groundless. He expresses surprise and regret that a manifestly unfounded story imported into the record upon the vaguest hearsay statements and never pressed to a conclusion should have been deemed worthy of serious notice in official reports and explanations. He points out that it is quite clear from the communications addressed by the Principal of the Kishnaghur College to the Director of Public Instruction that the former gentleman was quite prepared to deal in an adequate manner with any misconduct of which the students might have been guilty. He is sorry that a quite uncalled for official itch to have a finger in the pie prevented adoption of this common sense way of dealing with a very common-place, very mildly developed town and gown row. Mr. Rivers Thompson himself was a school-boy once. It is not unlikely that he may remember a time when he too played some part in a town and gown row of larger demensions than the Nuddea one, although the local officials concerned with the public peace and the maintenance of order in the part of the world in which this happened, or did not happen, would have laughed at the idea of making it an affair of state. What had poor Nuddea done that such a not to be envied distinction as making a state affair of its town and gown row should be conferred on it? Speculation as to such a matter would not be likely to tend to much useful purpose however. We make a present of the enquiry to any body with a metaphysical turn of mind who thinks it worth pursuit; and we are content now for our own part to let the Nuddea scandal be relegated to the Limbo appointed for such stupid parasites on the fitness of things, under a highly civilized, nineteenth century Government.

THE BENGAL POLICE.

SATURDAY the 27th September 1884 could not have been much of a half holiday in a certain official circle at Darjeeling, if we are to believe the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of October 15th which contains a large number Government Resolutions. In that abridged account of Government business attended to on the said 27th September we find amongst others a Resolution on Police administration, in order to the manufacture of which it seems to have been necessary to read three yearly police reports. This Resolution deals however only with the year 1883, and starts with the customary complaint about delay in the submission of divisional and departmental reports. In days like these, when the need for economy is so strenuously insisted on in all quarters, would it not be a good plan to decide once and for all as to the precise form of words most suitable for such complaints, and to have it stereotyped so that it might be ready to serve as an introductory paragraph to any review of departmental reports that might happen to be on hand?

The police budget grant for 1883 was Rs. 43,56,518; the actual expenditure Rs. 41,70,698. The difference between these two totals is accounted for by savings under the headings clothing allowance, pay of executive police, and ordnance stores, the last mentioned item being explained as a decrease in the issue of Snider rifles. In other words, an economically minded government, by dint of making an unpopular service still more unpopular than it was before, has managed to save—almost two lakhs of rupees. In a paragraph subsequent to the one dealing with budget totals, and *apropos* of recruiting, we are told that those hard working active men who would be of use in the police do not apply, as they are able to earn much more by manual labour. If Government declines to pay fair market rates for labour of course that is the sort of result it must look for. The police budget grant includes contributions to the Municipal and railway police; and during the year under review the cost of the Chittagong frontier police was Rs. 43,56,518. The actual cost of the force employed on purely police work is set down approximately at Rs. 26,35,386. Not much more than half the police budget grant, that is to say. As the force is at present constituted and employed it is impossible that it can cost an extravagant amount of money in comparison with other items that swell the totals of Government budgets, with probably less right so to do, and having in view the area and population of the country over which its operations extend. In Bengal in 1883, there was one policeman to every 6·4 square miles; in Behar one to 7·1; in Orissa one to 6·9 and in Chota Nagpore one to 18·1. The proportion to population was in those provinces one to 2950, one to 3754, one to 2680 and one to 2836 respectively. More conclusive testimony to the orderliness and the preponderance of honesty to be found amongst the masses in these provinces it would be difficult to find. In 1883 punitive police had to be quartered in Backergunge and Mymensingh to repress agrarian disturbances; in Rungpore on account of obstructions placed on the line of the Northern Bengal State Railway. The most captious of critics would find it difficult we think to twist that much needful exhibition of a forceful side in the character of our police force into an accusation of general disorderliness on the part of the people. Eighty men were sent from the reserves at Calcutta to the Chittagong Hill Tracts on account of rumours of raids there, which never came off. A hundred and sixty-six fairs, attended by over 3¼ millions of people, were guarded by the police. The value of the property stolen at these fairs was reported to be only Rs. 1081, more than half of which amount was recovered. Over and above town and village policemen subject to the rules of the regular force the services of 172,135 chowkeydars &c., were entertained. The average annual emoluments of these, perhaps the most useful of all policemen are estimated at Rs. 29-9. If he gets paid his dues that is to say, the village watchman may hope to pocket something less than Rs. 2-8 a month for his services. It is a striking and suggestive commentary on the multiplication of laws, and rules and regulations Indian Governments are so fond of piling up to find it written in a Government Resolution "that in Patna the chowkidari system is working most satisfactorily, but that the Act is entirely ignored." We cannot doubt that in many other instances if the people were allowed to manage their own affairs, in their own way, and without perpetual harassment of official interference those affairs would be managed very much more satisfactorily for all parties concerned than they are now. As to this informal departure from legislative paths, in Patna it, seems, the whole district is divided into beats of 20

chowkeydars on 3 Rs. a month with a mate on 4 Rs. a month over each beat. Their pay is collected by a *bukshi* who gets paid one rupee more than a mate, out of the 15 per cent. raised under Section 13 of the Act, and the punchayets "are rejoiced at the introduction of a system which has saved them much labour and responsibility." A similar system has been introduced into Shahabad. Referring to these happily carried out ignorings of the Act, Mr. Rivers Thompson's Resolution says: "The subject was fully dealt with in the report of the Chowkidari Commission, where it was shewn that, though the plan adopted in Patna was at variance with the intention of the Act, and can hardly be reconcileable with its letter, its general success justified the enquiry whether it could be legalized, and extended to other districts."

In spite of the low pay offered, and the fact that recruiting for the police has become a work of difficulty, owing to the fact already referred to that hard working active men can earn more by manual labour than they could as policemen, the force still has attractions for educated men. They hope probably, and not unreasonably, for promotion. Some of them have a not unreasonable objection to manual or menial labour. Some may have visions of honour and glory to be won. There can be no doubt that police work properly understood and worthily carried on offers opportunities for a career in life as honourable and as useful as any other that can be thought of. It seems to us that there is a great deal of misconception, mischievous misconception abroad now-a-days as to the meaning of the word economy, and the legitimate application of its teachings. By all means, let us have economy, very strict economy, in all branches of the administration. Without such check, and fear of the consequences of running counter to it, kept constantly before the eyes of men who are in authority, and who are practically irresponsible, the lavish expenditure on unnecessary objects they are so prone to, must ultimately land the country in bankruptcy. But at the same time let us not be penny-wise and pound foolish, grudging payment of a thousand rupees to-day, only in order that we may be made to pay a hundred thousand at no distant date. We think that a little money spent now in improving the condition and prospects of the police would be economically spent; likely to result in ultimate saving to the State in one way or other. That is another way of saying, to the tax-payers. We note that, in the Bengal Police force, during the year under review, the percentage of educated men was, amongst the inspectors 98·2, sub-inspectors 94·7, head constables 80·4 and constables 27·9. Of course in place of these figures one would like well enough to see others more symmetrical and satisfactory from an educational point of view. But at the same time we do not feel inclined to say any thing in disparagement of the percentages now in vogue. They seem to us quite as good if not better than one has any right to expect under the circumstances. With reference to education the Inspector-General we notice has remarked on the ignorance of drill prevalent among Assistant Superintendents. To the Lieutenant-Governor as to ourselves it appears that many parts of a police officer's work are much more important than this. His Honor however, expects all officers above the rank of sub-inspectors to make themselves acquainted with its rudiments. More than that in the way of parade ground practice should certainly not be required of them. Too much of the purely military element has been imported by the old Company's officers who for so many years ruled the Bengal constabulary roost into the constitution of what is called a police force, and ought to be considered in all its relations to the body politic firstly and foremostly as a police force. It can do good soldierly work on occasion, over and above its more legitimate occupation; but that legitimate occupation ought never to be lost sight of, and attention to too much particularity in the method of the goose step and cognate manoevres is in opposition to real police efficiency—murderously inclined towards it sometimes.

We have left ourselves no space for notice in any detail to-day of the working of the Bengal Police and the Lieutenant-Governor's commentings thereon in his Resolution. These are matters that must be dealt with in another issue.

THE DEBATE ON THE PUNJAB COURTS BILL.

THE debate on the Punjab Courts Bill which took place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council the other day clearly shows that the authors of the reorganization scheme are aware of its objects. That the scheme does not go far enough in the direction of separating judicial from executive functions, was admitted by no less a personage than the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Sir Charles Aitchison gave an interesting account of the changes which had from time to time been made the general administration and judicial machinery of the Province. Lord Dalhousie was proud of the system of administration he had introduced into his pet province on its annexation. But Sir Charles Aitchison points out that with the restoration of peace and good order after the Mutiny, it became very soon evident that the old non-regulation machinery was no longer able to cope with demands upon it. The absolute necessity of effecting a complete separation of judicial from executive functions was at once and emphatically recognised; but, strange to say, the much needed reforms in this direction have not yet been effected to the fullest extent. Though numerous radical changes have been thrice made in the system of administration within the last ten years, much still remains to be done. Sir Charles Aitchison admitted that, provincial difficulties had intervened to prevent the complete acceptance of measures which experience had shown to be desirable. "The consequence," he observes, "has been a resort to make-shifts, and temporary expedients with the result that, as I have said, we are now for the third time within ten years forced to review our whole judicial administrative arrangements and to make extensive and very important changes. I need not in this Council point out how detrimental to the welfare of the people, to the interest of the Province and the Government, and the efficiency of the Courts of Justice the unsettlement and uncertainty of law, procedure, and agency caused by such recurring changes must necessarily be. The measures recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State to which this Bill is intended to give effect, so far as the sanction of the legislature is necessary for the purpose are a greater advance than has ever been made before. But it would be sanguine to expect they will effect all that is needed. On the face of them they are incomplete, The provincial grant on this occasion has been very liberal. Still we must, I fear, admit in the present case also that the financial and administrative conditions, necessarily imposed, have forced us to be content with measures which though on the whole a great improvement on the existing state of things are not free from objections, and are not acceptable to many to whose opinion the greatest weight is deservedly attached both by Government and the public. While therefore I welcome this Bill and the executive measures out of which it has arisen as a great boon to the Province, I think it inevitable that, ere very long, further steps will have to be taken to improve the Subordinate Courts, and to effect a more complete separation between the judicial and executive agency than we have been able to attempt under existing conditions." In the face of this admission made by the responsible ruler of the Province, it is unnecessary to dwell on the defects of the Punjab Courts Bill at any length. We must however, say that when the Government of India has made such a large financial grant on this occasion, it should have been a little more liberal in the money line. We yield to none in recognising the necessity of economy in the administration of India. We have always held that the Government is bound to enforce rigid economy in all departments. But when Government comes forward to effect a much-needed reform it should be prepared to provide the necessary cost. The Punjab reorganisation scheme, we believe, will involve additional expenditure to

the extent of Rs. 2,33,676 per annum. When dealing with such large sums the Government should not have grudged the small additional amount required for effecting a complete separation of judical from executive functions in the Punjab. The income from court-fees stamps alone in that Province in 1883-84 was nearly 24 lakhs. We cannot pursuade ourselves to believe that the small amount required to make the scheme perfect could not have been provided. The fees paid by suitors in the Punjab not only defray the entire cost of the judicial establishment of the Province, but also four-fifths of the executive machinery from the Lieutenant-Governor down to the *naib* tahshildar.

In moving that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, Mr. Barkley explained the principal alterations which had been made by the Committee. The Bill as introduced made the Divisional Court the District Court, but provided for cases in which the powers of the District Court might more conveniently be exercised by a Local Court by enabling the Local Government to confer any of the powers of a District Court upon a Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Judge. Under the Amended Bill the title "District Judge" has been substituted for that of "Assistant Judge," and his court will be the principal court of original jurisdiction in a district. It has also been thought better to retain the title of Munsif than to designate the courts of these officers as Courts of Subordinate Judges of particular grades. Both these changes are moves in the right direction. But the same thing cannot be said of another alteration made by the Select Committee, which provides that the Divisional Court may consist of one or more Judges. The Bill as originally introduced laid down that the Divisional Court must in all cases consist of two Judges at least. This change cannot be too strongly condemned. An appellate court whose decision in most cases will be practically final should not consist of less than two Judges, more especially when it is borne in mind that European Judges in India receive no judicial training worth the name. Mr. Barkley says:—"The constitution of Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court, and consisting of more than one Judge, is an experiment to this extent at least, that we have hitherto had no experience of how such Courts may be expected to work, and in addition to this, the sanction which has been given for the appointment of 13 Divisional Judges would not admit of the constitution of more than six Courts of two Judges each, unless some of the Judges are appointed in addition to other duties, an arrangement which may not always be found convenient. It therefore seemed desirable to give greater elasticity to the Bill by allowing a Divisional Court to consist of one Judge if, with reference to the circumstances of the case, the Local Government thinks this expedient or necessary." Now, the wisest course would have been to have sanctioned the appointment of another Divisional Judge. When the Government could provide money for creating 13 Divisional Judgeships, it is incredible that the small sum required to create another Divisional Judge could not have been provided. If this could not under any circumstances be done, it would have been far better to have left one Commissioner to do the duties of Civil Judge as proposed in the original Bill than to have allowed a Divisional Court to consist of one Judge.

The reader will remember that one of the greatest changes in the law which was proposed in the Bill as introduced, consisted in the restrictions which it put on the right of appeal. The effect of the provisions of the chapter relating to appellate jurisdiction, as it originally stood, was that both the second appeals allowed by the general law and the further appeals given in certain cases by the Punjab Courts Act were taken away, while the Judges of the Divisional Court were empowered to permit a further appeal to the Chief Court when they were unable to concur in the judgment to be passed, or when some question of law or custom or of general interest was involved, if they thought the case of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal. We are glad to observe that after considering the objections raised to these restric-

tions on appeal the Select Committee came to the conclusion that a further appeal must be allowed as of right in certain cases. The scope of this provision is not, however, sufficiently wide. We recognize the importance of reducing the work of the Chief Court by cutting down the number of petty appeals; but at the same time we feel bound to say that it is much more important that suitors should be enabled to get the injustice done to them by the lower courts effectually remedied. We rejoice to see that the further appeal when the Judges of Divisional Court differ as to the decree to be passed is given by the Amended Bill as of right, and not made subject to the permission of that court, and that a further appeal is also given in all suits exceeding Rs. 500 in value or which directly involve claims to property exceeding that value. In cases of a smaller value, not being of the nature of Small Cause Court cases a Judge of a Divisional Court will still have power to permit a further appeal to the Chief Court. So far, so good. But the Legislature should have given full effect to the recommendation made by Mr. Plowden, the Senior Judge of the Lahore Chief Court. He suggested, with the concurrence of his colleagues, that it would be better to give further appeals in most of the cases in which an appeal from an appellate decree has been hitherto allowed, refusing them only when a Divisional Court had heard the appeal in a suit of the Small Court class not exceeding Rs. 500 in value. We regret this wise suggestion was adopted by the Select Committee in its entirety. If this had been done there would have been no room for complaint. The Select Committee, unfortunately, decided not to allow further appeals as freely as at present. Mr. Ilbert made an elaborate defence of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee; but it was more specious than convincing. It is true that a Divisional Bench may certify a case for appeal, but we have no hope that this power will be exercised in such a way as to allow of all really important cases of law and custom finding their way up to the Chief Court. The new law should have empowered that court to admit a further appeal in cases in which a question of law or custom or of general interest is involved.

NATIVE DRIVERS AND SHUNTERS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TEN years ago not a single Native engine-driver or shunter was employed on Indian Railways; but last year our railways had a staff of 391 drivers and 325 shunters. To the authorities of the East Indian Railway belongs the credit of introducing Native drivers and shunters. Mr. D. W. Campbell, the well-known Locomotive Superintendent of that line has from the beginning taken a deep interest in the training of Natives to serve as drivers and shunters, and his efforts in this direction have been crowned with complete success. In 1878 the number of Native drivers and shunters employed on the East Indian Railway was 150; but on 31st December last that line had a staff of 236 Native drivers and shunters. This number is 14 short of what the East Indian Railway had in the same class in December 1882, and is chiefly due to reductions in gra e caused by slackness of traffic during the latter part of the year. We are told, however, that the 14 men in question were not lost to the service but remained in reserve ready for utilisation at any moment, and as a matter of fact they were promoted early last year to their former standing as soon as the traffic admitted of it. The Locomotive Department of the East Indian Railway exercises great care and discrimination in selecting men for promotion to the grade of engine-drivers, and none but intelligent and duly qualified men are selected for that work. This is as it should be. In trying a new experiment too much care and discrimination cannot be exercised in selecting men fo the work to be done. If the first Native Judge of the High Court had turned out a failure, to compare small things with great, the experiment of appointing Indian gentlemen to the Bench of the highest tribunals in the realm would not have been repeated. The saving effected on the East Indian Railway through the introduction of Native drivers and shunters is very large. From April 1875 when the experiment was taken in hand to the 31st of December last, the saving amounted to over 31 lakhs of rupees. This will not appear surprising when it is borne in mind that, as Mr. Rendel, Consulting Engineer of the East India Railway Company, stated in his evidence before the Indian Public Works Committee in 1878, the European is paid at least ten times as much as the Native driver.

Next to the East Indian Railway, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line employs the largest number of Native drivers, shunters and firemen. We observe that the total number of Europeans and Eurasians in this class on the former Railway has now fallen to 88, and that of Natives has risen to 356. No less than 299 of these men are, however, employed as firemen. The once numerous class of European and Eurasian firemen on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway has all but disappeared. Though the actual number of Native drivers now employed on this line is only 30, this number, it must be remembered, is capable of expansion, the men working as shunters being practically drivers. The Locomotive Superintendent in his report for 1883 remarks:—"Comparing the present staff as at present constituted with that required before Natives were introduced, it will be seen that instead of 74, there would have been 104 drivers, or taking the European class 88 together, they would require to be increased to 214; a clear saving of the difference in pay between 126 Natives, and that number of Europeans, which can not be taken at less than Rs. 1,50,000 for the twelve months under review. The Native drivers now form about 30 per cent. of the total number employed; 95 per cent. of the firemen are Natives, and all the shunters. Further increase in traffic must be met by development of the Native element in the staff. The general results on the whole have been satisfactory. A very considerable saving in expenditure has been made, and, although more expensive than European engine-men in fuel, stores and repairs, the men are improving and if only more diligent in attending school would leave little to be complained of. Confidence which can only be gained by experience will work its own progression. When the short time this movement has been under way is taken into consideration, the progress and outlook is highly satisfactory, and tested by the levelling rule—economy—has given excellent results." In regard to economy of fuel, the Consulting Engineer at Lahore, in submitting the report on Native drivers, points out that there is no reason why the Native driver should not in time learn to be as economical as the European. Indeed, we have the testimony of the Locomotive Superintendent to the effect that the men are improving in this respect. On the 31st December last the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway had a staff of 32 Native drivers and 42 shunters, and they are reported to have given satisfaction. The South Indian Railway had 18 Native drivers and 12 shunters during the past year, and G. I. P. Railway 31 drivers and 36 shunters. On the Punjab Northern Railway all shunting on the line is done by Natives, and all firemen on the line are Natives; while the proportion of Native to European in 31st December last was 1 to 3. The Manager reports that the general results of the employment of Natives as drivers, shunters, and firemen continue to be satisfactory. The Indus Valley Railway had a staff of 10 Native drivers and 13 shunters last year; and the Bombay Baroda, and Central Indian Railway a staff of 24 drivers and 12 shunters. The progress made in the employment of Native drivers and shunters in Bengal and North Western Provincal Railways is also satisfactory. The reports of 1883 show a large increase in the number of Native drivers and shunters employed on the Bengal Provincial lines. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing these reports observed:—"The large increase in the number of Native drivers and shunters employed during 1883 as compared with the number during 1882, and the favourable reports, with reference to the attendance of the men and the satisfactory performance of the duties entrusted to them, are a sufficient proof that the training of Natives for employment on Locomotive engines has now passed beyond the experimental stage and that the difficulties at first experienced in carrying out the measure have been fairly overcome. It is noted, however, that the men are as yet employed only on goods, local or material trains and though with the class of men now obtained, this limitation may be advisable for the present and for some time to come, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every endeavour will be made to obtain the services of a class of men of somewhat superior intelligence, who with the necessary experience, might reasonably be expected to become competent for the working of fast mail trains." "On the North-West Provincial Railways 13 drivers were employed in 1883—the same number as in the previous year.

We are sorry to see that though the training of Natives for employment on the locomotive engine has passed beyond the experimental stage, the authorities of many of the Indian Railways are still unfavourably disposed towards the introduction of the measure on their lines. There are no Native drivers on the Madras Railway. and the number of shunters employed is only two. On the Eastern Bengal Railway there are no Native drivers or shunters; but three Native firemen were promoted to pilotmen in 1883. The Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is opposed to the employment of Native drivers and shunters, though 59 men were employed as such on his line on the 31st December last. He states that there is no advantage to be gained in the employment of Natives as drivers and shunters in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The Wardha Coal State Railway has no Native drivers, and only 4 shunters were employed during the busy seasons of 1882 and 1883. On the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway 3 Native drivers and 5 shunters were similarly employed. But the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces remarks that he is not satisfied that as much possible has been done to train Native lads as drivers and shunters, and that immediate attention will be given to the matter. The Locomotive Superintendent of the Burma State Railway reports that the night school organised at Rangoon for the training of Native engine-men has been abolished. He says, however, that during the last busy season two ballast trains have been successfully worked on the open lines by Natives, and that these men will be put in charge of goods trains during the next busy season. The success which has attended the introduction of Native drivers and shunters has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the authors of the measure.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE some authority for stating that on the retirement of Lord Ripon from the Viceroyalty of India His Lordship will be offered a Dukedom and in the event of his refusing it the post of Lord Privy Seal will be pressed upon him.

THE Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, we understand, is working hard. Its members are holding three meetings a week, and each of their meetings, we are told, lasts for nearly five hours. They are determined to complete their report before the Viceroy leaves Simla for the plains. This is high pressure work, and as is the nature of all such works, it is sure to be of a perfunctory character. It will be utterly impossible for it to go through, sift and analyse and arrange all that jumbled mass of evidence which the Bengal Government has placed before it. The evidence withal is extremely defective, and do what the Select Committee will, it cannot evolve facts from its inner consciousness to supply data upon which conclusions may be safely based. The Bill cannot, and ought not, to go through the Legislature at the coming Session. We would advise the Select Committee, to note down the points upon which fresh evidence is necessary, and not to hurry through such important work without due consideration of the vital interests at stake.

THERE will soon be great rejoicings in the Pathuria Ghata *Rajbari*. Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., will adopt a son. The choice has fallen upon the second son of his brother, Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore. The boy is about eight years of age. The adoption was all but complete soon after the birth of the child by a sort of family compact, and religious ceremonies will now be performed by which the act of affiliation will receive a religious sanction. We sincerely hope that the mantle of the Maharaja, whose sterling worth and amiable manners have endeared him to all classes of society, both European and Native, will fall upon this son of his choice, and that he will add fresh lustre to the escutcheon of the illustrious family of which his adoptive father and natural father are world-renowned representatives. Preparations are being made to celebrate the adoption ceremony with befitting grandeur The great popularity which Maharaja Jotindro Mohun Tagore enjoys, and the sincere respect and esteem in which he is held will make this festive occasion a time of universal rejoicing. We feel confident that all classes of society will share in his joy, and bless from their hearts the adopted son, who will not only continue his lineage, but let us hope, will in the fulness of time, inherit the name and fame of his adoptive father.

THE COMMISSION of Enquiry under Section 28 of the Municipal Act is holding meetings in the Town Hall to examine witnesses in public. The proceedings commenced on Thursday last, and Mr. Kimber, the Engineer of the Corporation, was the first witness. Lover of the sensational will not find much in Mr. Kimber's evidence to feed their imagination on. The members of the Commission have been looking into every hole and corner of the Town and we are curious to know whether they have been able to discover any dark recesses in which plagues and epidemics and diseases in all their hideous forms are lurking to afflict the custodians of public health in Calcutta. We must wait patiently to see what defective sanitary arrangements can be discovered by the Commission to justify the severe condemnation which has been passed upon the inaction and indifference of the Commissioners. Patience is a plaster for all sores.

THE *Indian Mirror* has heard a rumour that the two seats in the Bengal Council, which are about to fall vacant, will be given to two native gentlemen, who have incurred its grave displeasure. The *Mirror* is fighting against a shadow. Without ascertaining the truth of the rumour he has given currency to, it is absurd to fasten a quarrel upon the Lieutenant-Governor. One of the two gentlemen who have fallen under the *Mirror's* wrath is Mr. Abdur Rahman, who happens to differ from his brother Commissioners in his ideas of Municipal Government. With regard to the estimation in which he is held by his co-religionists and by the Calcutta Community in general, it is surely ungenerous on the part of the *Mirror* to deliver such an uncalled for tirade against him. What is there in the present state of public affairs to set the Hooghly on fire? Surely our contemporary should not take Mr. Abdur Rahman to task so severely for the singularity of his conviction. As for the other gentleman, who also is not in his good graces, the *Mirror* ought to know that Babu Girish Chandra Ghose, who has evidently been referred to belongs to one of the most respectable families in Calcutta and is held in great esteem in native society. He has always zealously performed the arduous duties entrusted to his charge as Honorary Magistrate, and is a worthy member of the profession to which he belongs. We are not discussing at present the fitness or unfitness of these gentlemen for seats in the Bengal Council, because we do not see any necessity for making comments on vague suppositions.

IT APPEARS from the last year's Registration Returns that entire revenue-paying estates or shares in such estates are chiefly purchased by zemindars, revenue-free properties by ryots and tenures by tenure-holders and ryots. The large proportion of unspecified purchasers shown as "others," justly remarks the Lieutenant-Governor, deprives the statement of much of its value. With regard to the transfer of ryoti holdings, the figures apparently indicate an advance in the prosperity of the cultivators, and prove, says His Honor "that there is no ground in Bengal for the belief that rights in land have a decided tendency to pass into the hands of the money-lending classes. The subject is of interest as connected with the question of legalizing the right of transfer now under consideration in the Bengal Tenancy Bill." But His Honor forgets that in the Registration returns showing the number, value and area of ryoti holdings transferred by registered deeds of sale, during 1883, the same large proportion of "miscellaneous purchasers" makes them totally unreliable as affording data upon which such important conclusions could be based. The money-lenders again know many ways and means by which the Registration law can be evaded, for a time at least, and thus nothing has been shown to shake the belief that in Bengal rights in land have a decided tendency to pass into the hands of the money-lending classes.

WE LEARN from the statement exhibiting the civil litigation in the Orissa Division during the past year, that there has been a marked decrease in rent litigation. This decrease is generally attributed to the exceptional commercial prosperity of the year in a Division where commerce may be said to be confined to dealings in rice and paddy. One officer thinks that it may also be attributed to better feelings between zemindar and ryot. But the Collector of Balasore sagely records the opinion that the relations between landlords and tenants are at present less cordial than they have hitherto been, and therefore that the decrease in rent-suits is but a brief pause whilst the landlords are making preparations for a campaign to raise rents. Mr. Grant, the Collector referred to, has evidently been dreaming.

NOW THAT Relief Works have been opened in Birbhum and other places, we would offer a suggestion. We said in a recent issue that there is a great scarcity of good drinking water in the villages in the Muffussil. That scarcity is becoming greater every year. The large tanks which were excavated by old Zemindars, and which supplied pure drinking water, are being dried up. If these could be restored, the scarcity complained of would in a large measure be removed. There are so few village roads in the Province that no efforts should be spared to construct them whenever an opportunity offers to begin the work. The few roads again that do exist are in bad repair. These require immediate attention. True, we have a road cess; but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the village roads should be constructed from the proceeds of this Fund. We know that zemindars have been requested to subscribe liberally to alleviate distress in the famine-stricken districts. We make no doubt that the zemindars, with their usual liberality in such cases,—though the present unworkable Rent-laws make it difficult for them to recover their dues from their tenants, and though the sword in the shape of the Tenancy Bill is suspended over their heads by a single hair—would be quite willing to contribute a portion of the expenses that would be required to excavate new, and restore, old tanks, and to construct new, and repair old, village roads if Government would sanction the other portion of the expenses to be met from the Famine Fund. The benefit which would result from the proposed arrangement would be great. Let not the funds which would be contributed by charitable persons in this emergency be frittered away. Let them be utilized, and let some substantial good in the shape of tanks and village roads be done to the famine-stricken districts.

WE LEARN from the *Indian Witness* that the Calcutta Missionary Conference intend to form a Committee to collect information regarding the real condition of the ryots of Bengal, and to represent their interests in the controversy which is going on on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The zemindars could wish nothing better. They feel sure that if the real state of their tenantry be known, they will be saved from a world of trouble and vexation. The present legislation is based upon errors and misconceptions, wrong information, and misrepresentations. If the Missionary Conference can by their exertions collect stern unimpeachable facts regarding this vexed question, without trying to draw upon their imagination for data upon which foregone conclusions could be based, they will do a real service to the country. The zemindars would earnestly impress upon all well-wishers of the country that they are fully sensible of the fact that their estates can only be in a prosperous condition when cultivated by a thriving and contented tenantry. The interests of landholders and their tenants are identical. It is the State, which from a mistaken idea of the fancied wrongs of ryots, is trying to sow dissension between landlords and their tenants. All that the zemindars wish is that the relations between landlord and tenant be adjusted upon a just footing of reciprocal consideration and advantage. Government cannot too often remember that the primary and essential condition of all agricultural prosperity is not only the well-being of the cultivators of the soil, but also of the landholders of the country. It is ignoring of this fact on the part of our legislators that has wrought all the evil so bitterly complained of by the zemindars.

THE COMMISSIONER of the Burdwan Division has informed the Lieutenant-Governor that "as regards the Tenancy Bill, he is not surprised to find that all the Collectors agree in stating that it has as yet made no very great impression even on zemindars. There is a general feeling that the Bill will be so seriously modified before it becomes law that their position is not really threatened in any way, especially as their interests are being actively supported by influential Committees in all parts of Bengal and even in England." It appears that the Commissioner has not been keeping a note of the meetings numerously attended by zemindars, that have from time to time taken place in the Burdwan Division to protest against the Tenancy Bill. Had he read carefully the resolutions that were passed at these meetings, he would have known that the landholders of his Division feel acutely the grievous wrong which the Tenancy Bill is about to inflict upon them. Has he really lost the touch of the people that he is so ignorant of the real state of their feeling with regard to this revolutionary measure? We wonder why the zemindars do not tell him freely that this ill-fated Bill is stirring up the very depths of the Agricultural Community. We can assure Mr. Beames that it has made a deep impression on the zemindars, and that they are all deploring legislative interference with their vested rights and privileges.

WE KNOW what Mr. Beames thinks about the general tendency of the Bill. "It is an error to suppose" he says in his Report of the Burdwan Conference, "that Government is free to legislate as it may think best. Government is only at liberty to make enactments for the improvement of the ryot's position up to the point where such improvement would (not?) make the position of the zemindar worse than it was under the Permanent Settlement. When that point is reached, Government is bound to stop—bound by the pledges given by the Government of 1793, which cannot fairly be overlooked." But Mr. Beames is sorely mistaken. The pledges given by the blundering legislators of 1793 can be safely ignored in the name of material progress and moral advancement; and British faith can be broken with impunity when it interferes with the idiosyncracies and phantasies of the present legislative body, guided as they are by the communistic principles enunciated by modern radical reformers. The Lieutenant-Governor will tell him in this matter that he has over his officers the advantage of a wider sweep of view, and he has grounds for thinking that it would be impossible to ignore the progress of events during the last 90 years. It would be sheer madness to endeavour to put back the hand on the dial. If it is necessary to impoverish and ruin the zemindars no qualms of conscience should restrain the Government from

legislating and legislating till the landholders as a class are swept away from the land!

WE UNDERSTAND that a Government Resolution on the Report of the Education Commission will soon be issued. The whole country is anxiously expecting it. High hopes have been created, and people are naturally on tip-toe of expectation. Lord Ripon, we are informed, is bent on giving a finishing touch to the scheme of Education upon the promotion of which he has set his heart. "I look upon it," said His Lordship at the Convocation of the Calcutta University in March 1882, "as an object of the highest interest and importance to the Government of this country to promote to the utmost the intellectual culture of the people of India of all races and creeds, among whom are to be found in all classes so many men of high intellectual qualifications, who are eminently capable of profiting to the full by the best mental trainining which can be supplied to them." Speaking of the appointment of the Education Commission and its labours, His Lordship expressed an ardent desire to advance further along the path which his illustrious predecessors had followed, and to spread the benefits of elementary education more widely than has yet been done among the masses of the people without retarding the development of that higher instruction in which, up to this time, the chief progress has been made. "When that Commission," he said again at Lucknow in November of the same year, "have made its report, that report and the valuable evidence which the Commission have been collecting will receive the most careful consideration from the Government, our desire being to advance public education in all its branches—higher, middle, and primary education." The time has come for Lord Ripon to fulfil his promise, and to realise the high hopes which have been roused. We are afraid, however, that His Excellency will not be able to give effect to his noble intentions. The time which he can afford to devote to the Education question is short—very short, and it would be vain to expect him to elaborate, nay even to lay the outlines of the Scheme which he fondly wished to perfect, when so many other important questions vitally affecting the welfare of the people are pressing upon his attention. We shall not be much surprised if the report of the Commission does not receive that consideration from him which he *intended* to bestow upon it, telegrams published since the above was written notwithstanding.

We gather from these telegrams that the Government entirely approves of the recommendations numbered 1, 5, 10, 12, Chapter 3. of the Education Commission dealing with indigenous schools. About matters relating to Primary Education the Governor-General and the Secretary of State entirely concur. The detailed proposals of the Commission are well calculated to give effect to the general policy which they advocate. The Governments specially accept the proposals numbered 7, 9, 14, 16 of chapter 4 on that subject. As regards the last proposal it is added that the Governor-General attaches great importance to the provision of a well judged system of normal schools. The Government concur in all the recommendations in chapter 5, dealing with secondary education.

BUT few officers of Government, native or European, can boast of such a record of continuous and meritorious service as Babu Kunjalal Banerji, the popular second judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who retired from public life on Monday last, regretted by all in any way connected with the Court, and wished well to by every body. Babu Kunjalal Banerji began his tale of good work done nearly forty years ago, having been appointed Munsiff of Chowgong in Rajshahye on the 13th February 1846. There he remained for eight years, and even at that early period of his official career he made himself conspicuous for his abilities, and was regarded by such competent authorities as the late Babu Ramaprasad Roy the first native judge elect to the High Court, as an officer of great promise, and destined to attain high distinction. There, as always thereafter, he was a terror to the dishonest; a general favourite with all classess of the community high and low who had nothing to fear from his strict administration of justice. From Rajshahye he was transferred to Jangipore in Murshidabad where he remained as Munsiff for about eight years. Whilst at Jungipore the Sonthal insurrection broke out on the borders of his chowki; but though in this emergency many others sought refuge in flight he stuck manfully to his post, and proved himself very helpful to refugees from pillaged villages, and to all and sundry in the way of a good example. In 1862 he was appointed by Sir John Peter Grant a special Deputy Collector in Rajshahye. Afterwards he went as Sudder Ameen, Sudder Munsiff, and sole registrar of deeds to Murshidabad. It is noteworthy that although Murshidabad was his native district not a calumnious whisper of any sort was heard about him during his incumbency of these offices. In November 1864, he was gazetted officiating Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, and was afterwards confirmed in that appointment. In December 1868, on the death of Babu Hara Chundra Ghosh he was appointed a judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court and gradually rose to the position of 2nd Judge. The full pay of this post was Rs. 1,500 a month; but that ruthless radical iconoclast Sir George Campbell made it 1350. In this post Babu Kunjalal Banerji has for years, that are within the memory of most of our readers, been reaping a rich and well deserved harvest of praise and honour from all men who have had anything to do with him and his work. In their address to the retiring Judge on Monday last the pleaders of the Small Cause Court, in taking their farewell, alluded to the high opinion of his abilities and character always entertained by his official superiors, and they gave full expression to the feeling of esteem and regard they themselves have, for the judge as well as for the man. With the outside public too his justice and courtesy have always secured for him respect and kindly wishes. It seems to us that Government would act properly as well as gracefully by adding these marks of general approval to its own appreciation of the worthiness of Babu Kunjalal Banerji's public services, and bestowing on him the special pension which if any man has earned he has, and with it some honorary, distinctive acknowledgment of such appreciation.

GOVERNMENTS have short memories; more's the pity. Nine years ago, at the annual exhibition of the Calcutta Medical College, Baboo Ram Sunder Ghosh was the hero of the day and Dr. Chevers, the then Principal of the Medical College in which he had received his professional education delighted to honour the man upon whom Government had conferred the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, and "in recognition of long and meritorious service in the Indian Medical Department." Last year, after another long spell of assiduous and valuable service for Government this gentleman, held up to public admiration in 1875 as a long tried and faithful servant, had to retire on a pension of—a mere pittance. Long tried he is surely; for he entered the Government service as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon as far back as 1847 and served for nearly 36 years without any leave, either sick or privilege, and uniformly with distinction. Twenty-four years ago he made a name for himself as a most successful operator in cases of lithotomy, cataracts, strangulated hernia, &c. For his services during the Mutiny he received the thanks of the Punjab Government. For his services in the vaccine department he received the thanks of the Bengal Government. That department could not get on without him in fact, him and his invaluable aid in dispelling from the minds of the common people their prejudices against vaccination, and his ability in dealing with the fell disease. He did once set up in practice for himself, and could earn a large sum of money. But he was enticed back to Government employment, chiefly by the hope of adequate pension. And now Government gives him a bare subsistence allowance.

BABU KUNJALAL BANERJI having retired from active service full of years and unofficially bestowed honour, the question as to his successor in the Calcutta Small Cause Court Judgeship naturally crops up. Ever since the creation of the Calcutta Small Cause Court it may be said broadly, native gentlemen of proved ability in the Subordinate Judicial Service have been encouraged to look forward to this Calcutta Judgeship as a reward for years of arduous work cheerfully performed, in lonely, uncompanionable places. It seems to us politic as well as proper that they should still be thus encouraged. Babus Rasamaya Dutt, Harachunder Ghose, and Kunjalal Banerji who were selected before from the ranks of the Subordinate Judicial Service did honour to the choice made. We could mention names of many gentlemen qualified in every way to fill the vacancy now created. Babus Naffar Chandra Bhatta, Bulloram Mullick, Dwarka Nath Mitter, and Krishna Chundra Chatterjee for instance are all deserving officers, and any one of them would do honour to the Bench of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. We could furnish the names of many other worthy and suitable men qualified in every way for the post, and whose selection for it would be popular and proper. But where there are so many deserving of the honour it might seem invidious to do so. We may, however, with perfect propriety give it as our opinion that the appointment should be conferred as a reward of a sort for meritorious public services, and tried worth and ability.

BABU BHAIRAB CHANDRA DATTA of Ukhera addressed a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor complaining of the negligence on the part of the Magistrate of Jessore in sending medical aid to the late Babu Dinanath Ghose, Sub-Divisional Officer of Narail. The facts of the case are as follow:

It appears that Babu Dinonath Ghose had suffered from diabetes, the disease to which he eventually succumbed, for a long period, and that he had been frequently urged by his friends, Babu Kalinath Dhur, the first Munsif, and Babu Kaliprosunno Mukherji, Inspector of Police, to go either to Calcutta or Jessore for medical treatment, but that he had been unwilling to leave Narail. It appears, too that he had received similar advice from the Civil Hospital Assistant so far back as April last. On the 8th August 1884, Mr. Barton, the District Magistrate of Jessore received a letter from Babu Dinonath Ghose reporting his illness, and requesting that the Civil Surgeon might be sent to Narail to see him. Immediately on receipt of the letter, Mr. Barton sent a copy of it to the Civil Surgeon giving him permission to go to Narail, and made the necessary arrangements for Dr. Beatson's jail duties during his temporary absence from the station. Dr. Beatson was, however, unable to leave the station at the time because his services were urgently required by two patients there. At the same time, as the disease from which Baboo Denonath Ghose was suffering was of a nature to require constant watching and care, Dr. Beatson suggested that he should come in to the sudder station for treatment, and this suggestion was at once communicated to the Deputy Magistrate by Mr. Barton. In order to enable him to proceed to Jessore, Mr. Barton ordered Baboo Gour Dass Bysack to start for Narail and to take over charge of the sub-division. Both the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon knew that the journey from Narail to Jessore at that time of the year could be made with ease by boat in five or six hours, and that the services of both the Hospital Assistant and the medical attendant of the Narail family were available.

Baboo Gour Dass Bysack left for Narail on the 11th August. On the 13th idem, Mr. Barton received a letter from him stating that Babu Dinonath Ghose was dangerously ill, and expressing a fear that there was but little hope of his recovery. Mr. Barton immediately asked the Civil Surgeon to proceed to Narail, and Dr. Beatson started two hours after the receipt by him of Mr. Barton's instructions. He was met on the road, however by a messenger with a letter from Babu Gour Dass Bysack informing him that Babu Dinonath Ghose was on the point of death, and that there was therefore no longer any necessity for him to go to Narail.

His Honor directed prompt inquiries to be made, and the result, as stated above, shows that the Magistrate of Jessore could not be charged with negligence. He did all in his power to send the Civil Surgeon to Nurail, and the latter was only prevented from going by the urgency of the two cases referred to above. It is very much to be regretted that Babu Dinonath Ghose did not leave Nurail when advised by his friends at a less advanced stage of his illness. We are satisfied that in this case there were valid grounds for the Civil Surgeon for not giving his medical aid to the Sub-Divisional Officer in his last moments. But we feel it our duty to inform His Honor that complaints often reach us of Civil Surgeons not attending on native officers, especially if they happen to be stationed in out-of-the-way places during their illness. Excuse in one form or another is often given for shirking this duty. We draw His Honor's attention to this, with

the hope that some means may be found for removing the grievance bitterly complained by native officers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes :—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—22*nd September* 1884.

GENERAL.—Mr F M Halliday, Commissioner of the Patna Division, is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Horace A Cockerell, CSI, or until further orders.

Mr J Boxwell, Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Patna Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr F M Halliday, or until further orders.

Mr G A Grierson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J Boxwell, or until further orders.

Mr R H Wilson, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the 1st November next.

Mr S S Jones, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for ten days, with effect from the 22nd instant.

Mr H Gillon acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the 19th July to the 1st August last, both days inclusive.

Mr R Carstairs, C S has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Mr C J O'Donnell is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, in Howrah, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bogra.

Mr F H Barrow, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Dacca district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Khoolna.

Baboo Shib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 1st November next.

The services of Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public works Department, Railway Branch, of this Government, for the purpose of acquiring lands for the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the districts of Burdwan, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom.

This cancels the order of the 6th instant, vesting Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Collector, with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the above districts.

POLICE.—Mr P A Sandilands, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Howrah

Mr W C Fasson Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom.

Mr W J Kilby, District Superntendent of Police, on leave, is posted to the Rungpore district.

EDUCATION.—In supersession of the order of the 2nd July 1883, Mr J Van Someren Pope acted as Inspector of Schools Behar Circle from the afternoon of 23rd June 1883 to the 22nd April 1884, inclusive.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Gya,

Mr T Smith, District and Sessions Judge, Baboo Kali Prosonno Mookerjee, Subordinate Judge, Indro Narain Chuckerbutty, Pleader, Upendra Nauth Mitter, Durga Dass Bose, Naymoat Sahoy, and Moulvie Muzhur Imam, Pleaders.

Moulvie Fuzlul Kureem, Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the District School Commitee of Chittagong.

Baboo Jggut Chunder Bannerjee, Pleader, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Howrah vice Baboo Jogendro Nath Mullick, deceased.

OPIUM.—Mr C L Harrison, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Chupra, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr H G C Clarke, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent Chupra, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C L Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr H H D'Oyly, Probationary Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent is posted to the Behar Agency.

Mr W J Currie, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 16th September last.

MEDICAL.—Moulvie Latifur Rahman is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Bhuddruck, in the district of Balasore, vice Baboo Hari Ballava Santra, resigned.

Surgeon-Major E A Birch, Temporary Surgeon-Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed leave for seven days, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 9th August last.

Mr J L Hendley is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Medical Officer of Maldah, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr E P Clement is appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Apothecary of the Presidency General Hospital.

ROAD CESS.—Baboo Ishan Chandra Chakarbarty is re-appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Mymensingh District Road Committee.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette*.—

In consequence of the return to duty of Colonel J Johnstone, Deputy Commissioner, second grade, who is appointed to act in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, the following officers reverted to the grades specified against their names with effect from the 1st October 1884:—

To Deputy Commissioner, third grade, and Mr. R B McCabe, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, second grade.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Is hereby given that under Section 17 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876 licenses on carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the town for the half year commencing 1st of October 1884 should be taken out at once. To avoid mistakes Gentlemen applying for licenses who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place where the application is written are requested to note the place or places where they keep their conveyances and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By order,
NOBOGOPAL MITTER,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first two-thirds to the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Signature and Residence.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the registration of carts, Hackeries, and other wheeled vehicles without springs for the 2nd half-year of the official year 1884-85 will under Section 83 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876 commence from the 1st of October 1884 and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration under Section 85 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

By order,
NOBOGOPAL MITTER,
Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

WANTED

For the Moisadal Estate a Naib for Purgunah Goomghur, Salary Rs. 50 to 75 according to qualification and past services. Also a few Mohururs @ Rs. 15 to 20. The Naib is to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 4000. Apply with copies of testimonials to Babu Woomesh Chandra Mitra, Manager of the Estate, Moisadal. Those having no practical knowledge and experience in zemindary matters need not apply.

NOTICE.

Wanted an Overseer for the Pooree Municipality on a salary of Rs. 60 and horse allowance Rs. 15 per mensem.

Preference will be given to the candidate who has passed Overseer's Examination in P. W. D. and possesses some experience of Municipal works.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 30th November 1884. Copies only of testimonials should be sent.

Pooree Municipality } K. G. GUPTA
The 21st October 1884. } Chairman.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE "McKESSON AND ROBBINS" PILLS.

		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Aloes, Barb, B. P. 5 grs. In Phials containing 100	Each	2	4		
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Rosœ Conf., Saponis Pulv., Ol. Carui	Each	2	4		
Aloes, Dilute, (Dr. Hall's Dinner Pill) 4 grs. In Phials, containing 100.	,,	2	0		
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Ext, Glycrrh., Saponis Pulv., Theriaca, aa gr. 1	,,	2	0		
Aloes, Socotrine B. P. 5 grs. In Phial containing 100.	,,	2	4		
Aloes, Socotrine Pulv, Rosœ Conf., Saponis Pulv., Ol, Myristicœ	,,	2	4		
Aloes and Assafœtida, B P. 6 grs.. In Phial containing 100.	,,	2	4		
Aloes, Soco. Pulv., Saponis Pulv, Assafœtida, Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	4		
Aloes, and Iron. B. P 5 grs. In Phials containing 100.	,,	2	4		
Aloes, Barb, Pulv., Ferri Sulph. Cinnam, Co. Pulv., Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	4		
Aloes and Myrrha, B. P. 3 grs. & 5 grs. In Phials containing 100	,,	2	0	& 2	4
Aloes Soco. Crocus, Myrrha, Rosœ Conf.	,,	2	0		
Arsenious Acid, 1-20 & 1-50 grains. In Phial containing 100. (Great care is exercised to insure exact quantity in each pill.)	,,	2	0		

Peculiar merits of the "McK. & R." Pills.

The covering entirely disguises the taste, and because of their avoid form, they are easily taken by persons who cannot swallow sound Pills, even when sugar coated. The Pills are perfectly sealed by a complete envelope of pure transparent gelatine, protecting all delicate substances from the oxidising influences of the atmosphere, and keeping the Pills in a perfectly soluble condition. The capsule dissolves very quickly when placed in the mouth. They are not subjected to that injurious application of heat, which so greatly impairs the ordinary coated Pills.

THE OUDH COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES

ACT X OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000 *divided into* 1,000

Shares of Rs. 100 *each.*

RESERVE FUND RS. 2000.

THE bank is open to receive deposits, fixed and floating, grant loans, and discount Promissory Notes for short periods on approved security on the usual terms.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Are kept free of charge interest at 2 per cent per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS,—received as follows :—

At 6 per cent. withdrawable 12 months after notice.
,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 9 ,, do.
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, do.
,, 3 ,, ,, ,, 3 ,, do.

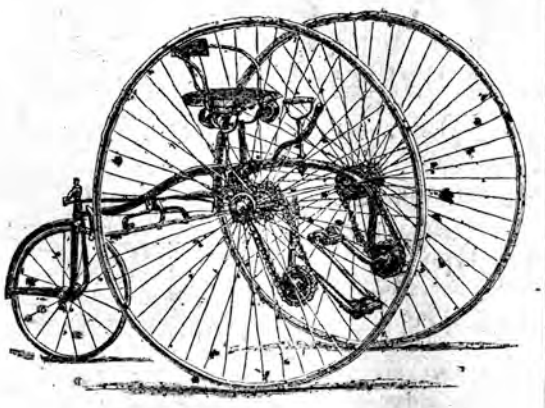
THE REMAINING SHARES of the Bank still available at Rs. 100 each. Last ½ year's dividend at 8 % p. a.

Prospectuses. Forms of application for shares and other particulars may be obtained on applying to,

FYZABAD, } RAM SARAN DAS, M.A.,
1st *August*, 1884. } *Secretary.*

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Awarded Certificated of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84."

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

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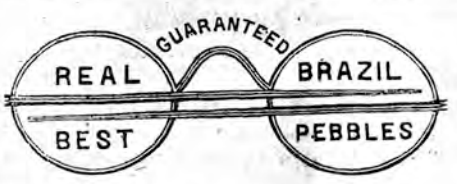

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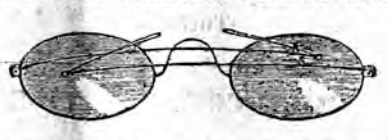

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